

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

Chapter III manifests methods and means to accomplish unambiguous detail of stages in organizing the research. Therefore, the researcher accommodates six features, which are research design, research object, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

“Research designs are plans and procedures for research that span the decisions from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection and analysis” (Creswell, 2009, p. 3). It is a blueprint that provides a very detailed outline or treatment of the researcher’s action or a protocol for achieving something. That the design takes as a crucial part of the research is what steal the researcher's attention. “The planning of design needs to continually assess how the design is actually working during the research, how it influences and is influenced by its environment, and to make an adjustment or more substantial changes so that the research can accomplish what the researcher's want as Eisenhower statement” (Maxwell, 2012, p.77). Moreover, in conducting research through a series of stages or tasks; there are commonly two types of research design, which are qualitative and quantitative.

There are two strategies, which are decided based on qualitative or quantitative approach, to regulate a research. Based on Latief (2016, p. 77), “qualitative research is a process of inquiry aimed at understanding human

behavior by building complex, holistic pictures of the social and cultural settings in which such behavior occurs”. It interprets that the purpose of using this strategy is to gain a deeper understanding of person’s or group’s experience. In contrast, “quantitative research is a means for testing objectives theories by examining the relationship among variables” (Creswell, 2009, p.4). Furthermore, there is another type of research design known as a mixed method that combining qualitative and quantitative as one research approach.

In this current research, the researcher attempts to describe meaning rather than establish relationship, thereby employs the qualitative research as research design. According to Wahyuni (2012, p.12), “the data collected in qualitative research are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers”. Besides, it relies on reasons behind various aspects of behavior, which means the researcher will concentrate on analyzing the pattern of motion event in Bahasa Indonesia and English versions in Bilingual Nusantara Folklores book. In addition, analysis document and material such as a book is one of typically qualitative researchers’ methods in gathering information.

### **3.2 Research Object**

Research object refers to scientific works that are investigated in the research. The scientific work or the object on this research is stories or Bilingual Nusantara Folklores book specifically and it is what is generally considered material object. Moreover, the researcher collected the data from Bahasa Indonesia and English versions of the book, especially the motion events thereof, and the found motion events that are known as formal object of this research.

### **3.3 Research Instrument**

Research instrument is a media to generate, measure, and analyze the data or information related to the object. The example of the instrument that the researcher can be used in linguistic research are observation checklist, field note, interview guide, questionnaire, rating scale, personality inventory (demographic information), document and other elicitation tools. Furthermore, the researcher hereby utilizes document, which provides material in exposing the data. Besides, human instrument is operated in this qualitative research. It means “the researcher involves in the process of data collection using all kinds of necessary instrument” (Latief, 2016, p. 83). As a result, the researcher employs document to collect and analyze the data from Bilingual Nusantara Folklores book, which contains Bahasa Indonesia and English versions, and applies the researcher as human instruments.

### **3.4 Data Collection**

Data collection can be described as systematic and specific steps in gathering the data. “The implication of data collection is that the data usefully seen as evidence for real phenomena and processes” (Maxwell, 2012). It implies the data that the researcher collect are able to develop and test the researcher emerging understanding of the phenomena the researcher are studying. On the other hand, Creswell (2009, p. 178) defines that “data collection steps include setting the boundaries for the study, collecting information through unstructured or semi-structured observations and interviews, document, and visual materials, as well as establishing the protocol for recording information”. Consequently, there

are three simple stages or protocols wherein the researcher collects the data, as follow.

1. Reading Bahasa Indonesia and English versions of Bilingual Nusantara Folklores book.
2. Identifying and discovering the motion events applied in the book, and
3. Collecting the motion events found.

### 3.5 Data Analysis

Data analysis is the repercussions of stages in data collection, It means the researcher has to diagnose what the researcher has read or experienced, thereby assembling the data or information. Creswell (2009, p.183) states that “the process of data analysis involves making sense out of text and image data”. It involves preparing the data for analysis, conducting different analysis, moving deeper into understanding the data, representing the data, and making an interpretation of the larger meaning of the data. Therefore, there are four steps of which the researcher analyzes the data and the steps are presented below.

1. Listing and organizing uncovered motion events in Bahasa Indonesia and English versions of Bilingual Nusantara book,
2. Determining the typology of the revealed motion events,
3. Systemizing into a table and representing all motion events found in Bahasa Indonesia and English of the book, as beneath.

No.	Motion Events in Bahasa Indonesia and English versions of Bilingual Nusantara Folklores Book					
	Bahasa Indonesia	Typology	Description	English version	Typology	Description

	<b>version</b>					
<b>1.</b>						
<b>2.</b>						
<b>3.</b>						
<b>Etc</b> <b>.</b>						

4. Validating the data by means of an expert of linguistics, and
5. The last step is drawing a conclusion based on the finding.

